Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift
"Fragile X Syndrome: Steps towards Therapy"

1. The spine maturation in the CA1 area of the *Fmr1* KO hippocampus is defective during adulthood compared with WT littermates. (This thesis)

2. Lack of *Fmr1* expression impairs social behavior in *Fmr1* KO mice. (This thesis)

3. AFQ056/Mavoglurant has a therapeutic effect on both abnormal social behavior and altered spine phenotype in *Fmr1* KO mouse model. (This thesis)

4. According to the mGluR5 theory and the GABA hypothesis the functionality of synapses is impaired in patients with fragile X syndrome. (This thesis)

5. The inconsistence in findings in mice can be explained by the mouse genetic background, the brain region studied, age of mice and the research method used by each group. (This thesis)

6. Parents of children with fragile X syndrome often express their feeling that their children's problem behavior is uncontrollable because the underlying FMRP deficiency in fragile X syndrome makes such behavior inevitable. (Moskowitz et al., American Journal on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities 116: 6 (2011), pp 457-478)

7. An animal model may not be 100% translatable, but maybe 80% is good enough to test for possible treatments. (quote of J. Crawley in Baker, Nature 475: 7354 (2011), pp 123-128)

8. The theory of mind - mind blindness is relevant for autism spectrum disorders (ASD). The ability to consider our own and other person's thoughts, needs, emotions, beliefs, prior experiences, motives, intentions and recognize differences between self and others is of undeniable importance when managing communication and socialization. (Llaneza et al., Physiology & Behavior 100: 3 (2010), pp 268-276)

9. You can't measure your success if you've never failed. (Steffi Graff)

10. That which does not kill us makes us stronger. (Nietzsche)

11. Hope can become a curse if you don't learn when to give up.